

World Bank - DRC Data Profile

INDICATORS	2000	2004	2005	DEFINITION	SOURCE
Population					
Population, total	50.1 million	55.9 million	57.5 million	Total population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship--except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of their country of origin	World Bank staff estimates from various sources including census reports, the United Nations Statistics Division's Population and Vital Statistics Report, country statistical offices, and Demographic and Health Surveys from national sources and Macro International.
Population growth (annual %)	2.2	2.9	3.0	Annual population growth rate. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship--except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of the country of origin.	
Life expectancy at birth, total (years)	42.4	43.7	..	Life expectancy at birth indicates the number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life.	
Fertility rate, total (births per woman)	6.7	6.7	..	Total fertility rate represents the number of children that would be born to a woman if she were to live to the end of her childbearing years and bear children in accordance with current age-specific fertility rates.	
Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births)	129.0	129.0	..	Infant mortality rate is the number of infants dying before reaching one year of age, per 1,000 live births in a given year.	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000)	205.0	205.0	..	Under-5 mortality rate is the probability that a newborn baby will die before reaching age five, if subject to current age-specific mortality rates. The probability is expressed as a rate per 1,000.	Harmonized estimates of the World Health Organization, UNICEF, and the World Bank, based mainly on household surveys, censuses, and vital registration, supplemented by World Bank estimates based on household surveys and vital registration.
Births attended by skilled health staff (% of total)	Births attended by skilled health staff are the percentage of deliveries attended by personnel trained to give the necessary supervision, care, and advice to women during pregnancy, labor, and the postpartum period; to conduct deliveries on their own; and to care for newborns.	UNICEF, State of the World's Children, Childinfo, and Demographic and Health Surveys by Macro International

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Malnutrition prevalence, weight for age (% of children under 5)	Prevalence of child malnutrition (weight for age) is the percentage of children under five whose weight for age is more than two standard deviations below the median reference standard for their age as established by the World Health Organization, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and the U.S. National Center for Health Statistics. Figures are based on children under age three, four, and five years of age, depending on the country.	World Health Organization, Global Database on Child Growth and Malnutrition.
Immunization, measles (% of children ages 12-23 months)	46.0	64.0	..	Child immunization measures the percentage of children ages 12-23 months who received vaccinations before 12 months or at any time before the survey. A child is considered adequately immunized against measles after receiving one dose of vaccine.	World Health Organization.
Prevalence of HIV, total (% of population ages 15-49)	..	..	3.2	Prevalence of HIV refers to the percentage of people ages 15-49 who are infected with HIV.	UNAIDS and the WHO's 2004 Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic.
Primary completion rate, total (% of relevant age group)	..	..	..	Primary completion rate is the percentage of students completing the last year of primary school. It is calculated by taking the total number of students in the last grade of primary school, minus the number of repeaters in that grade, divided by the total number of children of official graduation age.	For 1991 and 1999-2004 UNESCO Institute for Statistics. For 1989-1990 and 1992-1998 UNESCO Department of Statistics.
School enrollment, primary (% gross)	..	..	..	Gross enrollment ratio is the ratio of total enrollment, regardless of age, to the population of the age group that officially corresponds to the level of education shown. Primary education provides children with basic reading, writing, and mathematics skills along with an elementary understanding of such subjects as history, geography, natural science, social science, art, and music.	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics (Country data)
School enrollment, secondary (% gross)	18.0	Gross enrollment ratio is the ratio of total enrollment, regardless of age, to the population of the age group that officially corresponds to the level of education shown. Secondary education completes the provision of basic education that began at the primary level, and aims at laying the foundations for lifelong learning and human development, by offering more subject- or skill-oriented instruction using more specialized teachers.	

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School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	Gross enrollment ratio is the ratio of total enrollment, regardless of age, to the population of the age group that officially corresponds to the level of education shown. Tertiary education, whether or not to an advanced research qualification, normally requires, as a minimum condition of admission, the successful completion of education at the secondary level.	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics (Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are provisional)
Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education (%)	..	..	..	Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education is the percentage of girls to boys enrolled at primary and secondary levels in public and private schools.	
Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above)	..	67.2	..	Adult literacy rate is the percentage of people ages 15 and above who can, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement on their everyday life.	
INDICATORS	2000	2004	2005	DEFINITION	SOURCE
Environment					
Surface area (sq. km)	2.3 million	2.3 million	2.3 million	Surface area is a country's total area, including areas under inland bodies of water and some coastal waterways.	Food and Agriculture Organization, Production Yearbook and data files.
Forest area (sq. km)	1.4 million	..	1.3 million	Forest area is land under natural or planted stands of trees, whether productive or not.	Food and Agriculture Organization, Global Forest Resources Assessment.
Agricultural land (% of land area)	10.1	..	..	Agricultural land refers to the share of land area that is arable, under permanent crops, and under permanent pastures. Arable land includes land defined by the FAO as land under temporary crops (double-cropped areas are counted once), temporary meadows for mowing or for pasture, land under market or kitchen gardens, and land temporarily fallow. Land abandoned as a result of shifting cultivation is excluded. Land under permanent crops is land cultivated with crops that occupy the land for long periods and need not be replanted after each harvest, such as cocoa, coffee, and rubber. This category includes land under flowering shrubs, fruit trees, nut trees, and vines, but excludes land under trees grown for wood or timber. Permanent pasture is land used for five or more years for forage, including natural and cultivated crops.	Food and Agriculture Organization, Production Yearbook and data files.
CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	0.0	Carbon dioxide emissions are those stemming from the burning of fossil fuels and the manufacture of cement. They include carbon dioxide produced during consumption of solid, liquid, and gas fuels and gas flaring.	Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center, Environmental Sciences Division, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, in the U.S. state of Tennessee.

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Improved water source (% of population with access)	..	46.0	..	Access to an improved water source refers to the percentage of the population with reasonable access to an adequate amount of water from an improved source, such as a household connection, public standpipe, borehole, protected well or spring, and rainwater collection. Unimproved sources include vendors, tanker trucks, and unprotected wells and springs. Reasonable access is defined as the availability of at least 20 liters a person a day from a source within one kilometer of the dwelling.	World Health Organization and United Nations Children's Fund, Meeting the MDG Water and Sanitation Target (http://www.unicef.org/wes/mdgreport).
Improved sanitation facilities, urban (% of urban population with access)	..	42.0	..	Access to improved sanitation facilities refers to the percentage of the population with at least adequate access to excreta disposal facilities that can effectively prevent human, animal, and insect contact with excreta. Improved facilities range from simple but protected pit latrines to flush toilets with a sewerage connection. To be effective, facilities must be correctly constructed and properly maintained.	
Energy use (kg of oil equivalent per capita)	291.7	..	..	Energy use refers to use of primary energy before transformation to other end-use fuels, which is equal to indigenous production plus imports and stock changes, minus exports and fuels supplied to ships and aircraft engaged in international transport.	International Energy Agency.
Energy imports, net (% of energy use)	-5.1	..	..	Net energy imports are estimated as energy use less production, both measured in oil equivalents. A negative value indicates that the country is a net exporter. Energy use refers to use of primary energy before transformation to other end-use fuels, which is equal to indigenous production plus imports and stock changes, minus exports and fuels supplied to ships and aircraft engaged in international transport.	International Energy Agency and United Nations, Energy Statistics Yearbook.
Electric power consumption (kWh per capita)	90.2	Electric power consumption measures the production of power plants and combined heat and power plants less transmission, distribution, and transformation losses and own use by heat and power plants.	International Energy Agency, Energy Statistics and Balances of Non-OECD Countries and Energy Statistics of OECD Countries.
INDICATORS	2000	2004	2005	DEFINITION	SOURCE
Economy					

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<p>GNI, Atlas method (current US\$)</p>	<p>4.2 billion</p>	<p>6.4 billion</p>	<p>6.9 billion</p>	<p>GNI (formerly GNP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in current U.S. dollars. GNI, calculated in national currency, is usually converted to U.S. dollars at official exchange rates for comparisons across economies, although an alternative rate is used when the official exchange rate is judged to diverge by an exceptionally large margin from the rate actually applied in international transactions. To smooth fluctuations in prices and exchange rates, a special Atlas method of conversion is used by the World Bank. This applies a conversion factor that averages the exchange rate for a given year and the two preceding years, adjusted for differences in rates of inflation between the country, and through 2000, the G-5 countries (France, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States). From 2001, these countries include the Euro Zone, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States.</p>
<p>GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US\$)</p>	<p>80.0</p>	<p>110.0</p>	<p>120.0</p>	<p>GNI per capita (formerly GNP per capita) is the gross national income, converted to U.S. dollars using the World Bank Atlas method, divided by the midyear population. GNI is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. GNI, calculated in national currency, is usually converted to U.S. dollars at official exchange rates for comparisons across economies, although an alternative rate is used when the official exchange rate is judged to diverge by an exceptionally large margin from the rate actually applied in international transactions. To smooth fluctuations in prices and exchange rates, a special Atlas method of conversion is used by the World Bank. This applies a conversion factor that averages the exchange rate for a given year and the two preceding years, adjusted for differences in rates of inflation between the country, and through 2000, the G-5 countries (France, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United</p>

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GDP (current US\$)	4.3 billion	6.5 billion	7.0 billion	GDP at purchaser's prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in current U.S. dollars. Dollar figures for GDP are converted from domestic currencies using single year official exchange rates. For a few countries where the official exchange rate does not reflect the rate effectively applied to actual foreign exchange transactions, an alternative conversion factor is used.
GDP growth (annual %)	-6.9	6.8	6.6	Annual percentage growth rate of GDP at market prices based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2000 U.S. dollars. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources.
Inflation, GDP deflator (annual %)	515.8	5.4	23.4	Inflation as measured by the annual growth rate of the GDP implicit deflator shows the rate of price change in the economy as a whole. The GDP implicit deflator is the ratio of GDP in current local currency to GDP in constant local currency.
Agriculture, value added (% of GDP)	50.0	48.4	46.0	Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3.

World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

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Industry, value added (% of GDP)	20.3	23.4	25.3	Industry corresponds to ISIC divisions 10-45 and includes manufacturing (ISIC divisions 15-37). It comprises value added in mining, manufacturing (also reported as a separate subgroup), construction, electricity, water, and gas. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3.
Services, etc., value added (% of GDP)	29.7	28.2	28.7	Services correspond to ISIC divisions 50-99 and they include value added in wholesale and retail trade (including hotels and restaurants), transport, and government, financial, professional, and personal services such as education, health care, and real estate services. Also included are imputed bank service charges, import duties, and any statistical discrepancies noted by national compilers as well as discrepancies arising from rescaling. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The industrial origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3.
Exports of goods and services (% of GDP)	22.4	30.5	34.1	Exports of goods and services represent the value of all goods and other market services provided to the rest of the world. They include the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, license fees, and other services, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services. They exclude labor and property income (formerly called factor services) as well as transfer payments.

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Imports of goods and services (% of GDP)	21.4	39.4	42.2	Imports of goods and services represent the value of all goods and other market services received from the rest of the world. They include the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, license fees, and other services, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services. They exclude labor and property income (formerly called factor services) as well as transfer payments.	International Monetary Fund, Government Finance Statistics Yearbook and data files, and World Bank and OECD GDP estimates.
Gross capital formation (% of GDP)	3.5	12.8	14.3	Revenue is cash receipts from taxes, social contributions, and other revenues such as fines, fees, rent, and income from property or sales. Grants are also considered as revenue but are excluded here.	
Revenue, excluding grants (% of GDP)	6.7	..	..	Revenue is cash receipts from taxes, social contributions, and other revenues such as fines, fees, rent, and income from property or sales. Grants are also considered as revenue but are excluded here.	
Cash surplus/deficit (% of GDP)	-4.0	..	..	Cash surplus or deficit is revenue (including grants) minus expense, minus net acquisition of nonfinancial assets. In the 1986 GFS manual nonfinancial assets were included under revenue and expenditure in gross terms. This cash surplus or deficit is closest to the earlier overall budget balance (still missing is lending minus repayments, which are now a financing item under net acquisition of financial assets).	
INDICATORS	2000	2004	2005	DEFINITION	SOURCE
States and markets					
Time required to start a business (days)	..	155.0	155.0	Time required to start a business is the number of calendar days needed to complete the procedures to legally operate a business. If a procedure can be speeded up at additional cost, the fastest procedure, independent of cost, is chosen.	World Bank, Doing Business project (http://rru.worldbank.org/DoingBusiness/).

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Military expenditure (% of GDP)	1.0	0.0	0.0	Military expenditures data from SIPRI are derived from the NATO definition, which includes all current and capital expenditures on the armed forces, including peacekeeping forces; defense ministries and other government agencies engaged in defense projects; paramilitary forces, if these are judged to be trained and equipped for military operations; and military space activities. Such expenditures include military and civil personnel, including retirement pensions of military personnel and social services for personnel; operation and maintenance; procurement; military research and development; and military aid (in the military expenditures of the donor country). Excluded are civil defense and current expenditures for previous military activities, such as for veterans' benefits, demobilization, conversion, and destruction of weapons. This definition cannot be applied for all countries, however, since that would require much more detailed information than is available about what is included in military budgets and off-budget military expenditure items.	Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), Yearbook: Armaments, Disarmament and International Security.
Fixed line and mobile phone subscribers (per 1,000 people)	0.5	37.0	..	Fixed lines are telephone mainlines connecting a customer's equipment to the public switched telephone network. Mobile phone subscribers refer to users of portable telephones subscribing to an automatic public mobile telephone service using cellular technology that provides access to the public switched telephone network.	International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication Development Report and database, and World Bank estimates.
Internet users (per 1,000 people)	0.1	..	..	Internet users are people with access to the worldwide network.	
INDICATORS	2000	2004	2005	DEFINITION	SOURCE
Global links					
Merchandise trade (% of GDP)	35.3	59.0	64.0	Merchandise trade as a share of GDP is the sum of merchandise exports and imports divided by the value of GDP, all in current U.S. dollars.	World Trade Organization and World Bank GDP estimates.
Net barter terms of trade (2000 = 100)	100.0	94.0	..	Net barter terms of trade are the ratio of the export price index to the corresponding import price index measured relative to the base year 2000.	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Handbook of Statistics, and International Monetary, International Financial Statistics

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Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, current US\$)	23.1 million	0.0	..	Foreign direct investment are the net inflows of investment to acquire a lasting management interest (10 percent or more of voting stock) in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor. It is the sum of equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, other long-term capital, and short-term capital as shown in the balance of payments. This series shows net inflows in the reporting economy. Data are in current U.S. dollars.	International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics and Balance of Payments databases, and World Bank, Global Development Finance.
Long-term debt (DOD, current US\$)	7.9 billion	10.5 billion	..	Long-term debt is debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year. It has three components: public, publicly guaranteed, and private nonguaranteed debt. Data are in current U.S. dollars.	World Bank, Global Development Finance.
Present value of debt (% of GNI)	..	35.6	..	Present value of debt is the sum of short-term external debt plus the discounted sum of total debt service payments due on public, publicly guaranteed, and private nonguaranteed long-term external debt over the life of existing loans. The GNI denominator is a three-year average.	World Bank, Global Development Finance.
Official development assistance and official aid (current US\$)	183.5 million	1.8 billion	..	Net official development assistance consists of disbursements of loans made on concessional terms (net of repayments of principal) and grants by official agencies of the members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC), by multilateral institutions, and by non-DAC countries to promote economic development and welfare in countries and territories in part I of the DAC list of recipients. It includes loans with a grant element of at least 25 percent (calculated at a rate of discount of 10 percent). Net official aid refers to aid flows (net of repayments) from official donors to countries and territories in part II of the DAC list of recipients: more advanced countries of Central and Eastern Europe, the countries of the former Soviet Union, and certain advanced developing countries and territories. Official aid is provided under terms and conditions similar to those for ODA. Data are in current U.S. dollars.	Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients and Development Cooperation Report.
SOURCE: World Bank, World Development Indicators Database, April 2006 (http://devdata.worldbank.org/)					